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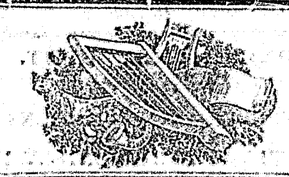

POETRY.

WHAT SHALL I BRING THEE, MOTHER?

"I require nothing of thee," said a mother to her innocent son, when bidding him farewell, "but that you will bring me back your present countenance."

What shall I bring to thee, mother of mine?
What shall I bring to thee?
Shall I bring the jewels that burn and shine
In the depth of the shadowy sea?

Shall I bring the garland the hero wears,
By the wondering world entwined,
Whose leaves can cover a thousand cares,
And smile o'er a clouded mind?

Shall I bring the deep and sacred stores
Of knowledge, the high and free,
That thrills the heart on the hallowed shores
Of classic Italy?

What are jewels, my boy, to me?
Thou art the richest gem I prize!
And the richest spot in that fearful sea,
Will be where thy vessel flies.

The wreath the hero loves is won
By the life-blood of the brave;
And his brow must lose, ere it wear the crown,
The smile that mercy gave.

Dear earned is the volume's wealth,
That opes to the lamp of night;
While the fairer ray of hope and health
Goes out by the sickly light.

Bring me that innocent brow, my boy!
Bring me that shadowless eye!
Bring me the tone of tender joy,
That breathes in thy last "good bye."

From the Boston Pearl.

NOOR JEHAN,

THE MOGUL EMPRESS.

It was from the seraglio at Delhi, in India, that the celebrated Noor Jehan, Jehangire's favorite empress, fulminated those decrees—for though they passed in her husband's name, it is creditably attested that they emanated from her—which rendered the reign of Jehangire one of the most politically prosperous in the annals of Mahomedan history. This remarkable woman was as extraordinary in her birth as in her life, in her obscurity as in her exaltation. The whole period of her existence, though so long confined within the walls of a seraglio, was one signal display of intellectual energy, had not only the mind to conceive, but the resolution to act; not only the spirit to undertake, but the fortitude to endure. The peculiar circumstances of her birth, form one of the finest episodes in Farishta's history.

This celebrated woman was the daughter of Chaja Aiass, a native of Western Tartary, who was of an ancient and noble race, though under the various vicissitudes of 'time and circumstances,' his family had sunk into comparative destitution. He therefore quitted his country for Hindostan, hoping under the Mogul emperor to repair the loss of fortune. Having become enamored of a young woman, as poor but enthusiastic as himself, he married her. This so insensed his family, that they discarded him; when he under the excitement of indignation at what he considered to be his wrongs, mounted his wife upon an old horse, and, walking by her side, proceeded towards the capital of the renowned Akbar. Their scanty supply of money was soon exhausted. They had no means of procuring sustenance, and were apparently fast approaching destruction. They had not tasted food for three days: difficulties every moment accumulated upon them; and to crown their misery, the wife of the Tartar was seized with the pains of labor. Assisted only by her wretched husband, she gave birth to a daugeter. They were in the midst of a vast desert, where the foot of man but seldom penetrated, and had no other prospect but of perishing with hunger or by wild beasts.—Chaja Aiass having placed his wife upon the horse as soon as he could do so with safety, found himself unable to follow with the infant. The mother was too weak to carry it, and there was but one alternative. The struggle of nature was a severe one; there was, however, no choice left between death and parental subjugation. It was agreed by the half distracted parents that the new-born pledge of their affection must be abandoned. They covered it with leaves, and left it in the path to the mercy of that God who can protect the babe in the desert as well as the sovereign of his throne.

The miserable pair pursued their journey in silence and in agony. After a short progress, the invincible yearnings of nature prevailed over the torments of hunger and thirst, and the bereaved mother called distractedly for her child. The heart of the husband was subdued by her sufferings. Dashing the tear from his cheek, he undertook to return and restore it to her arms. He retracted his steps, but was paralysed with horror, on arriving at the spot where he had left his infant, to see a large black snake wreathed round it. In a paroxysm of desperation he rushed forward, when the monster, gradually uncoiling itself, retired into the hollow of a tree. He snatched up the child, and bore it in ecstacy to the anxious mother. It had received no hurt, and whilst by their caresses they were expressing their exultation at its singular escape, some travellers overtook them, who supplied them with food, and enabled them to resume their journey. They advanced by easy stages till they reached Lahore.

Soon after the arival of the poor Tartar in this city, where the great Akbar then held his court, he was fortunate enough to attract that emperor's attention, and by an extraordinary accession of good fortune, became finally high treasurer of the empire. His daughter, as she grew up, excelled all the loveliest women of the east, and was therefore named Mher-ul-Nissa, or the sun of women. The greatest care was taken to make her mistress of every accomplishment which could impart an additional fascination to the natural graces of her sex. In vivacity, wit, spirit, and all those elegant attainments in which women especially excel, she was equally by few, and surpassed by none. In masculine vigor of understanding she stood alone and unapproached. The emperor's son, Salim, afterward so well known as the Emperor Jehangire, having seen her, became enamored of her, and this hasty prepossessi n the ambitious fair one exerted all her powers to strengthen. In the frenzy of his passion, Prince Selim applied to Akbar for his consent to marry her, but the latter sternly refused it. Shortly after, the lovely daughter of Chaja Aiass became the wife of Shere Afkun, a Turkoman noble of high distinction, to whom she had been long betrothed.

Selim was from that moment the bitter foe of his successful rival; he secretly disseminated calumnies to the injury of Shere Afkun, who in disgust retired from court into the province of Bengal, where he obtained from the governor or the vicegerency of Burdwan, a considerable district in that province. When Prince Selim became emperor, his passion for the daughter of Aiass revived in full force; the restraint being removed under which the smothered flame had been so long and so painfully suppressed, it burst forth with increased fireness. He was now absolute, and determined to possess the object of his disappointed love; he therefore made advances toward a reconciliation with Shere Afkun, but the brave Turkoman for a time resisted all his importunities; perceiving their object, and resolving to part neither with his wife nor with his honor, as he could not resign the one without relinquishing the other. His strength was prodigious, and his bravery equal to his strength; his integrity was unimpeached, his reputation high, and he was alike feared and respected by all classes. Upon every occasion where danger was imminent he was foremost to encounter it, while his valor was the theme of many a romance and of many a song. His bodily vigor was so great that he had slain a lion single handed, from which circumstance he obtained the cognomen of Shere Afkun, or the lion-slayer, his original name being Asta Jillo. He had been much esteemed by Akbar, who valued alike his bravery and his virtues.

Soon after Jehangire ascended the emperial throne of the Moguls, Shere Afkun was invited to court, whither, after repeated solicitations, he repaired, trusting to his own high reputation for security against any tyrannical exercise of the sovereign power. Upon this arrival, he was much caressed by the emperor, in order to lull suspicion: open and generous himself, he suspected no treachery in others. A day was at length appointed for the chase; the omrahs and inferior nobles assembled, and the forest-haunts of the lion and tiger were explored. The hunters soon inclosed a mighty beast of the latter species, of which the emperor being apprised, immediately proceeded to the spot. He demanded of those around him, who would venture to attack it: all stood silent and confounded. Shere Afkun began to hope that the enterprise would devolve upon him, when three omrahs stepped forward and offered to encounter the forest tyrant. The pride of the bold Turkoman was roused; they had challenged the encounter, and he therefore could not set as de their prior claim to the distinction which they insisted upon striving for. Shere Afkun, fearing that he was likely to be rivalled and that his fame would thus be tarnished, advanced, and presenting himself before the emperor, said firmly, "To attack an unarmed creature with weapons is neither fair nor manly.—The Deity has given limbs and sinews to man as well as to tigers, and has imparted reason to the former in order to countervail the deficiency of strength."

The omrahs declined such a perilious contest when the bold warrior, to the emperor's surprise and delight, instantly cast aside his weapon and and his shield, and prepred to engage the tiger unarmed. The encounter is described with the most appalling minuteness by the Mogul historians. After a desperate conflict, and mangled by terrific wounds, the heroic Afkun forced his arm down the throat of his adversary, grasped him firmly by the root of the tongue and finally strangled him. Thus were the secret expectations of Jehangire defeated, and the fame of this extraordinary exploit resounded through the empire.

Shere had scarcely recovered, when private orders were given to the driver of a large elephant to waylay him and tread him to death. He saw the elephant approach; the street was narrow, and there were no means of escape.—Preceiving his danger, he ordered his bearers to turn, but they threw down the palankeen and fled. The Turkoman, undismayed, sprang instantly upon his feet, drew his sword, and before the elephant could accomplish its fatal purpose, severed its trunk close to the root. The huge animal immediately dropped and expired. Jehangire witnessed the action. He had placed himself in a small lattic that overlooked the street. He was perfectly amazed, but disappointment and vexation banished from his bosom the better feelings of his nature. Shere Afkun waited upon the emperor, and communicated to him what he had done. Jehangire extolled his bravery with warmth, and thus escaped the hero's suspicion.

He was not, however permitted to remain long unmolested. Kutub, suba or governor of Bengal, knowing his master's wishes, and in order to ensure his futher favor, hired forty ruffians to assassinate the dreaded omrah. So confident was the latter in his own strength and valor, that he took no precaution to protect himself either against secret of open enemies. He retained only an old porter in his house, all his other servants occupying appartments at a distance. The assassins entered his room, where their victim was asleep, when one of them, touched with remorse, cried out, 'Hold! are we men? What! forty to to one, and afraid to encounter him awake!' The Turkoman, aroused by this timely and manly expostulation, started from his bed, seized his sword, and retiring backward before the assassins had all entered, reached the corner of the appartment, where he prepared to defend himself to the last extremity. The ruffians, fearing their victim would escape, rushed on him so tumultuously, that they encumbered each other. Shere Afkun, taking advantage of their confusion, laid several of them dead at his feet; many others fell desperately wounded. and, the rest betook themselves to flight. The man who had warned the hero of his danger, stood fixed in mute astonishment at the prowess of him whom he had been hired to murder. His intended victim advanced, and, kindly taking his hand, welcomed him as his deliverer. Having ascertained from the man's unreluctant confession by whom the assassins had been hired, he dismissed him with a liberal benefaction.

This remarkable exploit was repeated from mouth to mouth with a thousand exaggerations, so that whenever Shere Afkun appeared abroad he was followed and pointed at as a man of superhuman powers; but in order to avoid the recurrence of perils similar to those from which he had so recently escaped, he retired to Burdwin.

Meanwhile the suba of Bengal had received the emperor's orders to despatch this extraordinary man, but dared not openly execute them. Coming with a great retinue to Burdwin, about sixty miles from the modern capital of this extensive province, under pretence of making a tour of the territory placed under his political superintendence, he communicated to his principal officers the secret of his mission. The devoted omrah went out to meet the suba as he was entering the town, and the latter affected to treat him with great cordiality. In the progress of the cavalcade, a pikeman, pretending that Shere Afkun was in the way, rudely struck his horse. The indignant noble, knowing that no soldier would have done this without orders, immediately saw that his life was aimed at, and directly spurred his horse toward the elephant of the treacherous suba, tore down the howda, and slew the cowardly Kutub before any of his guards could rescue him; then turning upon the omrahs, five were almost instantly sacrificed to his just revenge.

Terrified at his prowess, the soldiers began to discharge their arrows and muskets at him from a distance—his horse, struck by a ball in the forehead, fell dead under him. Covered with wounds, and bleeding at every pore, the still undaunted lion-slayer called on the suba's officers to advance and meet him in single combat, but they, one and all, declined the encounter. At length, seeing his end approaching, the brave Turkoman, like a devout Mahomedan turned his face toward Mecca, threw some dust upon his head by way of ablution, there being no water near, and standing up calm and undismayed before the armed files of his murderers, received at one discharge six balls in his body, and expired without a groan.

The beautiful widow was immediately transported to Delhi, but Jehangire refused to see her, whether from remorse or policy is uncertain. He ordered her to be confined in one of the worst appartments of the seraglio. The daughter of the Tartar Aiass was a woman of haughty spirit, and could ill brook this indifference. It preyed deeply upon her mind.—Meanwhile she was not idle. Being very expert at working tapestry and all kinds of embroidery, and in painting silks with the richest devices, she applied herself with great assiduity to those employments. In a short time the exquisit productions of her taste and skill became the talk of the capital. The ladies of the omrahs of Delhi and Agra would wear nothing on grand occasions but what came from the hands of the beautiful Mher-ul-Nissa. She, therefore, soon became the oracle of fashion and of taste. Whilst she affected an extreme simplicity in her own dress, she attired her attendants in the richest tissues and brocades, making those who had attractive persons the vehicles for setting off to advantage the works of her own industry. She thus amassed a considerable sum of money, and became more celebrated in her obscurity than she had hitherto been as the wife of the most distinguished hero of his age. Her milder glories had been hitherto eclipsed by the predominancy of his.

The accomplishments of this singular woman were soon carried to the ears of the emperor, who had probably by this time forgotten the ascendancy which she once held over his heart. He determined, therefore, to see her, in order to have ocular proof whether the voice of public report was a truth or an exaggeration.—Resolving to take her by surprise, he unexpectedly entered her appartment, when, at the sight of her unrivaled beauty, all his former passion revived in an instant. She was reclining on a sofa, in an undress robe of plain white muslin, which exhibited her faultless shape to best advantage, and became her better than the richest brocades of Bagdat, or the finest embroideries of Cashmere. As soon as the emperor entered, the syren rose with an agitation that served only to heighten her charms, and fixed her eyes on the ground with wel ldissembled confusion. Jehangire stood mute with amaizement; rapture took immediate possession of his soul.

He was dazzled by the perfection of her form, the dignity of her mien, and the transcendant loveliness of her features. Advancing to where she stood in the plenitude of her beauty, he took her hand, declared his resolution to make her his empress, and immediately a proclamation was issued for the celebration of the royal nuptials with the lovely relict of the late Shere Afkun.

The name of Mher-ul-Nissa was exchanged for that of Noor Mabil—'the light of the harem.' From this moment she became the favorite wife of the sovereign of the Moguls. In the climax of her exultation her name was again changed to Noor Jehan, or 'the light of the world.' As a distinguishing mark of her preeminence in the emperor's affections, she was allowed to asume the title of Shahe, or empress. The current coin was stamped with her name, as well as with the sovereign's.—Her family was held next in rank to the princes of the blood, and advanced to places of the highest trust. Its members were admitted to privileges which had never before been enjoyed by subjects under the Mogul domination.—Her influence exceeded that of any person in the empire, not even excepting the emperor; and, perhaps, under the rigid scrupulosity of Mogul policy with regard to women sharing in the administration of the state, there never has been an instance of one of the sex attaining an ascendancy so paramount, and such perfect political control over the destinies of so many subject principalities, as the renowned Noor Jehan.

The Negro who refused to be free. In the Yemassee, there is quite an interesting, as well as amusing passage, illustrative of the attachment of a slave to his master. Hector had been the means of saving his master's life; and for this good service he resolved to emancipate him. Accordingly he made a signal to Hector, who came forward with the dog Dugdale, which had been wounded with an arrow in the side, not seriously but painfully; as was evident from the writhings and occasional moanings of the animal, while Hector busied himself plastering the wound with resinous gum of the pine tree:

"Hector," said his master as he approached, "give me Dugdale. Henceforth I shall take care of him myself."

"Sa!" exclaimed the negro, with an expression of almost terrific amazement in his countenance.

"Yes, Hector, you are now free. I give you your freedom old fellow. Here is money too, and in Charleston you shall have a house to live in for yourself."

"No, massa, I can't sir—I can't be free," replied the negro, shaking his head, and endeavoring to resume possession of the strong cord which secured the dog, and which Harrison had taken into his own hand.

"Why can't you, Hector? What do you mean? Am not I your master? Cant I make you free—and dont I tell you that I do make you free. From this moment you are now your own master."

"Wha' for, massa? Wha' Hector done, you guine turn um off dis time o'day?"

"Done! You have saved my life, old fellow; you have fought for me like a friend, and I am now your friend and not any longer your master."

"Ki, mossa! enty you always been a frien' to Hector? Enty you gib um physic when he sick, and come see and tak wid um, and do ebbery ting he want you for do? What more you guine to do now?"

"Yes, Hector, I have done for you all this but I have done it because you were my slave, and because I was bound to do it."

"Ah you no want to be boun any longer.—Dat's it! I see. You want Hector for eat a corn wid de hog, and take de swamp wid de Injin, enty?"

"Not so, old fellow! but I cannot call you my slave when I would call you my friend. I shall get another slave to carry Dugdale, and you shall be free."

"I dam to hell, massa, if I guine to be free!" roared the adhesive black, in a tone of unrestrainable determination. "I can't lose your company; and who de debble Dugdale will let feed him like Hector? 'Tis impossable, mossa, and dere's no use to talk about it. De ting aint right; and enty I know wha' kind of ting freedom is wid black man! Ha! you make Hector free com wuss more nor poor buckrah, he tief out of de shop, he get drunk and lie in de ditch, den if sick come, he roll, he toss in de wet grass of de stable. You come in de morning, Hector dead, and who know? he take no physic, he hab no parson; who know, I say, mossa, but de debble find um for any body else? No, mossa, you and Dugdale berry good company for Hector. I tank God he so good. I no want any better."

The negro was positive and his master deeply affected with this evidence of his attachment, turned away in silence, offering no further obstruction to the desperate hold which he took of the wounded Dugdale.

DYSPEPSIA.

Who is fifty years old, and has not been afflicted at times by this morbid and despondence giving disease? Who has not sometimes been possessed by this evil demon? Whether there is any thing in our climate or dress which exposes to this debilitating disorder, seems not to be fully ascertained—and yet our most intelligent physicians assure us, that, in most cases, we bring it on ourselves. Immederate eating, a variety of highly seasoned food, and the omission of bodily exercise, are without doubt among the principal causes, if they are not the only ones, to which this disease may be attributed. Those who take simple food, and avoid stimulants and provocatives, and who are accustomed to bodily labor, or exercise much abroad in the open air, are sure to escape it.—The disease, then, is of our own creation; at least, we may avoid it, if we choose. Prudent self-denial and moderation, in our diet, corporeal labour and exercise to some extent, will save the young and healthy from this ennervating disease; and is the surest course also to health and cheerfulness, those who have been under its morbid influence. A word to the wise is enough. We will not give a lecture on human diseases, nor encroach on the province of the regular physician. Our advice is, use exercise, due abstemiousness, and rigid self-denial of all luxuries, and of all stimulants, which give an unnatural appetite, and eventually produce debility and disease. Remember, too, that it is far better to avoid, than to seek remedies for, evil.—*American Magazine.*

Washington seldom showed that he was much elated or excited. He had very strong feelings, but generally suppressed them. When on his way to take command of the American army at Cambridge, the last of June 1775, he met the news of Bunker-Hill battle; he was so rejoiced to learn, that the Militia would fight bravely for the country, he took off his hat and gave three cheers; and said, "there is hope,—my countrymen are brave."

In 1777, the third year of the war, he was very anxious to have the States raise troops for during the war, or at least for three years, rather than for one. A Committee of the General Court of Masssachusetts waited on him to inform him, that they had voted to raise the men he wanted, but only for one year. He jumped from his chair, and said, "good God, gentlemen, the country will be ruined by such measures!" He then took his seat, and was perfectly calm. But the men were raised for during the war, or for three years.—*American Magazine.*

MOURNING. In Europe, black is generally used, because it represents darkness, unto which death is like, as it is a privation of life. In China, white is used, because they hope the dead are in heaven, a place of purity. In Egypt, yellow is used, because it represents the decaying of trees and flowers, which become yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia, brown is used, because it denotes the color of the earth from whence we came, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey, blue is used, because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts purple and violet, because being a mixture of black and blue, it represents, as it were, sorrow on one side, and hope on the other.—*American Magazine.*

We give below, the reply of Col. Johnson to the letter of the Committee, informing him of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention, for the office of Vice President. There is no equivocation about the letter. His views are clearly stated; and the people can act on the nomination with a full understanding of the policy they are supporting.—*Argus.*

GREAT CROSSINGS, 9th June, 1835.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your letter, informing me that I have been nominated by a recent Republican Convention at Baltimore, as a candidate for the office of Vice President.

For this expression of confidence from the Republican party of the Union, I have not language to express my gratitude. For the exalted talents, pure character, and sound principles of the gentleman, whose name was brought in competition with mine, no man can have a higher respect than myself; and had he been preferred by the Convention, it would have afforded me the highest pleasure to give him my cordial support. To my greater age and longer public service, and not to superior qualifications, can I attribute the preference of the Convention; and if any injury should accrue to the Republican cause from that preference, no man will deplore it more than myself. As, however, the Convention were undoubtedly better qualified to judge on that point, than one or a few individuals possibly can be, I have but to accept the nomination, and resign myself to the will of the People, as it may be expressed at the polls. The gratification I feel at the honor done me is not unmingled with regret—a regret, arising not from a preference for another by a portion of the Convention, but from the error under which they appear to have labored in relation to my political principles. I do not know myself, if my principles do not accord with those of Thomas Jefferson, the Patriarch of Republicanism and his disciples who constituted the late Convention. During almost the whole period comprised in the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, I was a member of Congress and gave them my cordial support. From the earliest moment, I uniformly acted with the republican party, founded on the principles asserted by Virginia in 1798, and never withheld my support on any occasion, from either of the two distinguished men, who, in succession, became the representatives of these principles, at the head of the Government, save only in the struggle of 1814, '15, and '16, for the establishment of a national Bank. President Madison then, and many of my Republican associates in Congress, who concurred with me in principle, felt themselves constrained to yield up their objections to what they considered the highest law—public necessity. I continued to believe the remedy worse than the disease. I had voted against the re-charter of the old Bank of the United States, in 1811, from a conviction of its dangerous tendencies, as well as its unconstitutionality.—Upon the same grounds, I felt constrained to vote against the establishment of the present Bank, in 1816, although advocated by the Administration to which I was attached. I voted against the bill to recharter this Bank in 1832. In 1834, I voted for Mr. Polk's resolution, declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and I defended the Ptesident's measure in regard to the removal of the Public Deposites, at every point at which it was assailed, with a view to sever the connexion betwen the Government and the Bank, and to make sure of a final deliverance from the institution. Indeed, I have never wavered in my opinion against its unconstitutionality, and have never seen the moment when I would have given my vote for any similar institution. I cannot conceive how the opinion got abroad that I was in favor of the Bank, or of any such unconstitutional monopoly, unless it be from the circumstance that I did act. with the ardor of young politicians, pledge myself against every substitute for the present Bank. General Jackson, in one of his annual messages, suggested the outline of a substitute, without stockholders, or power to make loans, as I understood it;—and in his veto message, declared that he could have furnished a plan which would not be liable to constitutional objections. Many of his friends believed that it would be absolutely necessary to have some substitute, and suggested a variety of schemes. To all these I listened, without giving my assent to any; and never for a moment did I harbor a thought of proposing or supporting any one, except in the event of a failure in the experiment to use the State Banks; and then only such a scheme as should be entirely free from constitutional objections, and have the approbation of the Administration and the Republican party.

The recent developements of the power of doing mischief possessed by the national Bank, and the uncontrolable tendency to use this power to direct the politics of the country, have satisfied me that no such institution should be tolerated, under any circumstances. The facility and success with which the public business has recently been done through the State Banks, have, in my opinion, proved that a National institution is as unnecessary as it is unsafe and unconstitutional.

In relation to the tariff, my veiws appear also not to be understood. At the close of the last war, the general sentiment seemed to prevail among our eminent statesmen, especially those who had supported the Government in that conflict, that it was the true policy of the Government so to regulate the tariff, as to promote the establishment of manufactures within our borders. In this opinion, many of the statesmen from the South united with those of the middle and western States. Without being distinguished as a peculiar advocate of the course of legislation which grew up under these circumstances, I gave it my support in pursuance of public opinion. As soon, however, as I perceived the dangers which were likely to grow out of this species of legislasion pushed to excess, I became an advocate for the reduction of the tariff, and voted for every proposition having that end in view, down to and including the compromise, which was made at the session of 1832-3. That compromise ought to be considered by all good citizens as putting an end to the question. No prudent and patriotic man will, I am sure, ever attempt a renewal of that species of legislation. For myself, I can sincerely say, that I should consider any attempt of the sort as savouring of enmity to the government, inasmuch as it is unnecessary as a measure of policy, and would certainly revive a controversy more dangerous to our Union than any other which has arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The preservation of the Union, and the harmony of its members, are incomparably more important than any system of legislation which only regards the pecuniary interests of a portion of the people.

The same remarks are applicable in a great degree, to the subject of internal improvements. In relation to them, it may also be observed, that the success of the several States, in their prosecution and the great local interests vested in them, together with the consideration that the States manage their concerns with more care and economy than the General Government, are persunsive arguments against Federal interference in them hereafter, beyond such works as are universally conceded to be of a National character.

In fine, I consider the views of President Jackson, on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, as founded in true wisdom; and, as far as I may hereafter be enabled, it will be my earnest endeavor to give them efficacy in the administration of the Government.

On these leading subjects, I felt it my duty to touch, because it seems to have been erroneously apprehended by some, that I would be disposed to use the influence of high official station, to restore an expiring Monopoly, and certain mischievous systems of policy which experience has exploded. It is mortifying to me, that such an impression should have obtained any credence whatever, since the steady, though not boisterous support which I have given to the President in his persevering and successful warfare on those systems. So far from entertaining any such design or desire, I look upon myself as selected by the Convention, for the purpose of aiding to make permanent the principles and policy in the administration of our Government, which have recently been sanctioned by such decided marks of public approbation, to which I am pledged alike by inclination and duty.

On other subjects, a public life of thirty years' uninterrupted activity has, I trust, been sufficient to enable my countrymen to understand my principles and my motives of action. I believe no man will charge me with dereliction of duty towards my country, or my countrymen. In devotion to my country, no one will say that I have been wanting; and I trust that mine has not been a "faith without works." My constituents have never charged me with neglect of their interests, collectively or individually; and, to an American citizen, complaining of wrong, and asking the aid of a friend wherever residing, or however poor, unknown and humble, I have never turned a deaf ear, or refused to labor for him, as for a brother. To this faithfulness, and these exertions to be useful, more than any extraordinary qualifications in me, do I attribute the honor which the Convention have done me; and should the People respond favorably to the recommendation of that body, my highest political ambition will be more than satisfied. It will be a confirmation, by the voice of my whole country, of the repeated proofs of approbation, given by the people of my own State, to the well-meant labors of a life devoted to the service of the nation.

But, whatever may be the fate of the recommendation which I have received from the kind partiality of the members of the Convention, coming from almost every State in the Union, as the representatives of the Democratic Party, with which it has been my pride to act, throughout my public career, I shall ever cherish with the most affectionate recollections, a deep sense of the obligation they have conferred.

You will please, gentlemen, to accept the assurances of my high respect, and consideration, while I remain, most respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen. R. M. JOHNSON.

To Messrs. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Pres't.*
JAMES FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
ROB. SIRANGE,
J. B. NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON, *V. Prest's.*

A man was recently tried at Albany, and convicted of one of the most diabolical acts of which we have lately read. He went to a farm a few miles from the city of Albany, killed and skinned a fine cow, brought the skin to the city and sold it for two dollars. He should be made to taste the virtues of a good *cow skinning.*

Mr. Van Buren's reply to the committee of the National Convention, signifying his acceptance of the nomination for President by that body, will be found in our columns to-day.—We do effect to conceal the gratification with which we give it to our readers. It is alike admirable in its tone and avowals; and is worthy of its source and the occasion.

Mr. V. B. avails himself, with great pertinency, of the opportunity to place his conduct in relation to the high office for which he is now presented by the unanimous voice of the democracy of the Union, in its true light before the people. Assailed and misrepresented as he has been on this subject, nothing can be more satisfactory, nay triumphant, than this exposition of his course. Even his political enemies must concede the delicacy and propriety of his conduct, and they cannot detract, if they would, from a reputation, political and personal, which has as little to fear from the malice as it has from the hostility of the opposition.

Several of the Opposition journals, we preceive, have promptly copied Mr. *Van Buren's* letter into their columns. So far, they do an act of justice. That they find fault with it, in some respects, is perhaps natural, it is certainly not unexpected. One of them, the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, objects to it, because Mr. V. B. cites Thos. Jefferson as "the great exemplar of his political faith;" and the editor of that paper, true to his ancient political hatreds, remarks, that "Mr Jefferson's principles, political, moral and religious, were detestable." The editor of the Com. Adv. is among the few modern "whigs" who venture to express (what surely all of them entertain) unchanged federal sentiments in relation to Mr. Jefferson and his democratic opinions. Objections, therefore, to Mr. V. B., on that ground, and from such sources, are complimentary alike to the soundness of his principles and the integrity of his political character. At any rate, it is sufficient for the republicans of the Union, that Mr. *Van Buren* looks to Mr. Jefferson, politically, as his "great exemplar," and that upon that rock his administration will be established.
Albany Argus.

Landing of Mr. Livingston.—The frigate Constitution, Commodore Elliot, came up this morning, fired a salute, and anchored in the North River. Mr. Livingston and family came ashore in a lieutenant's barge, under a second salute, and landed on the steps at Castle Garden. A great crowd had assembled on the Battery, who gave the Minister a very cordial reception, and accompanied him to the house of a friend at the lower end of Greenwich street. From the steps, Mr. Livingston addressed his fellow-citizens in a brief speech, which was answered by hearty cheers. He expressed the satisfaction he felt at the cordial reception which had been given him, and he answered his countrymen, that during his absence it had been his constant desire to secure the rights and maintain the honor of the United States. He then withdrew to a window in the chamber, and a friend announced, that in consequence of fatigue, it would be impossible for Mr. L. at that time to receive his fellow-citizens individually, but made a speedy arrangement for that purpose.

We are glad to learn from the conversation of Mr. Livingston that his return to the United States is not to be taken as an evil omen.—Among the reasons for it is the desire to put the President in possession of his views more fully than he could well do by letter. He has not perceived among the people or in the government of France, any hostile disposition towards us. On the whole, we find nothing to shake our often expressed confidence, that our affairs with France will be brought to a satisfactory and friendly issue. Mr. Livingston will soon repair to Washington, and no doubt government will in some way put the people in possession of the impressions made by his statements.—*Journal of Commerce.*

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES.

The humane and liberal policy of the Government in relation to the removal of this tribe of aborigines to the west of the Mississippi, we are sorry to preceive, is resisted by a portion of their leading men. The opposition, however, proceeds from those who have obtained a temporary ascendency in the affairs of that tribe and are disposed to make the most of their influence. It will be recollected, by our readers that during the last session of Congress, an arrangement was concluded at Washington, between the Government and a deputation from the Cherokees, by which five millions of dollars were to be paid them, and a very liberal allowance for the expence of removal and a temporary support in their new residence.—This arrangement received the sanction of the Executive and Senate. It was provisional only. The nation were to act upon it in council; and measures for the immediate performance of its conditions were to commence as soon as their decision was made. In this stage of the negociation a portion of the tribe under the lead of Ross, a half breed, commenced a series of artful manœuvres to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the tribe. The difficulty of exhibiting to men in their situation, being under as absolute a despotism as ever existed, the benefits to accrue to them from the measures, was very great, perhaps insurmountable. Whatever obstacles have been hitherto and for so long a period thrown in the way of this humane arrangement, have sprung from the interested motives of a few ambitious and avaricious leaders, whose connection with the tribe has been the greatest curse they have ever endured. From such a source, and not from the mass of the community, have arisen all the difficulties, which at a former period assumed a somewhat alarming aspect. These men prey upon the tribe.—They have amassed, some of their large fortunes, and exercise a tyranny over the less educated or poorer members of the nation, of the severity of which we can form but a feeble conception. Under the old arrangement of paying annuities, they became, in some degree, the almoners of the tribe, and the bounty of the government seldom extended further than their own hands. The boasted *civilization* of the Cherokees, is mostly confined to this class, and they have unhappily been more successful in imitating the vices of the white population around them, than in improving essentially the great mass of the Indians, either in relation to intellectual acquisitions or the comforts of social life. This cold and calculating cabal, attached by but feeble ties of consanguinity, or sympathy, to the native Cherokees, is now disposed to interrupt the success of a policy which can alone save the nation from annhilation. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made by those who have the confidence of the nation, to enlighten them as to the effect on their own condition of an acceptance of the liberal terms of the Government.—Port. Argus,

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OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The special sessions of the Legislature of Ohio commenced on the 8th instant. Gov. Lucas transmitted a message to both Houses, relating chiefly to the contested line of her Northern Boundary. The Gov. recommends a further provision for carrying into *complete* effect the resolution of the Legislature at its last session. On the 11th, Mr. Hawkins submitted a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire as to the expediency of memorializing Congress to extend the States of Ohio and Indiana northward to the territorial lines, and to procure the co-operation of Indiana in the pursuin of the same object. The resolution was adopted.
Port. Argus.

"We never knew a "*No Party*" Celebration conducted in a spirit of harmony and good feeling, and in the very nature of things it is impossible that it ever should be so"
N. H. Patriot.

The patriot editor very justly condemns *amalgamation* celebrations, several of which he says the federalists have attempted to get up in that State. The words "no party" carry to the minds of democrats generally, the idea of federalism in disguise—a kiss to betray.—These "no party" celebrations always originate with and are carried on by our opponents, and when democrats join with them they find themselves thrown into the back ground without ceremony, the party claiming all the talents learning and manners, taking the entire control. Amalgamation celebrations are devices of the enemy. It has been a leading object with the federal party, ever since Jefferson's first election, to break down *party distinctions*, to coalesce parties by holding out the idea that *names* and not *principles* constitute the essential points of difference. The federalists deplore that our National Holiday should be perverted to party purposes by the democrats, in celebrating the day as best suits them. The reason is obvious. They can gain no advantage to themselves by mingling in our circles to devise mischief, and sow tares in moments of unsuspecting confidence. As long as the fundamental principles of the two parties so essentially differ, we never desire to see a compromise where sincerity and good faith must be sacrificed to the miserable policy of expediency, and principles surrendered or set aside to gratify those who never extended to us favors.
Bangor Republican.

New Hampshire. A Convention composed of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and delegates from those towns represented by federalists, was holden at Concord on Thursday evening last. The Hon. *Isaac Hill* was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and a resolution recommending him for that station to the people of the State, was *unanimously* adopted.—The Age.

The Blind. Agreeably to the previous appointment, Dr. REYNOLDS, the oculist, was in attendance at the State House on the 23d inst. for the purpose of examining such Blind persons as might present themselves for the bounty of the State. Seventeen candidates presented themselves, of ages varying from two to sixty years. Nearly all these cases were pronounced incurable. In some three or four it was the opinion of Dr. Reynolds that operations might afford temporary relief, and two or three cases he thought might be cured. In these last, operations were performed with apparent success. We had not the pleasure of being present at the examination, but we are informed by a gentleman who was present that it was highly interesting, and that Dr. Reylolds acquitted himself most creditably.—The Age.

Insane Hospital. The Governor and Council, at their late session, fixed upon a site for the proposed Insane Hospital. It is the "Hoyt place," so called, lying on the East side of the river in this town, just below the Kennebec Arsenal, nearly opposite the State House.—The Commissioners to superintend the erection of the Hospital were not appointed, it being provided in the Resolve that they shall be appointed *after* the site shall have been conveyed to the State. Some unforeseen circumstances prevented a completion of the conveyance, and thus the appointment of Commissioners. The Treasurer of State is authorized to receive the necessary conveyances, and the appointment of Commissioners will be made at the October session of the Council. As soon as may be after their appointment, and the greater part of the materials on the spot in the course of the ensuing winter, and every preparation made for a speedy prosecution of the work at the opening of the next season.—The Age.

AN ANGEL CAUGHT. The Magazine and Advocate says that while the Mormon Prophet, Jo Smith, was in Ohio, engaged in proselyting the people to the faith of the "Golden Bible," he sought to give additional solemnity to the baptismal rite, by affirming that on each occasion an angel would appear on the opposite side of the stream, and there remain till the conclusion of the ceremony. The rite was administered in the evening, in Grand river, near Painesville, not by the prophet in person, but by his disciples. In agreement with the prediction of the prophet, on each occasion a figure in white was seen on the opposite bank, and the faith of the faithful was thereby greatly increased. Suspicions as to the incorporeal nature of the reputed angel, at length induced a company of young men, (unbelievers of course) to examine the quality of the ghost, and having secreted themselves they awaited its arrival.—Their expectations were soon realized, by its appearance in its customary position, and rushing from their lair they succeeded in forcing it into the stream, and although its efforts to escape were powerful, they succeeded in bringing it in triumph to the opposite side of the stream, when who should this supposed inhabitant of the upper world be, but the Mormon prophet himself!—*Rochester Republican.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 7, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

Notwithstanding all our past experience of the recklessness of the opposition, we had thought that they might have learned prudence if not wisdom from their past sufferings, and the indignation with which the people had visited their infamous attacks upon the character of candidates for office. Since the nomination of Van Buren and Johnson, their abuse of the latter gentleman has been unremitted and unqualified. He seems destined to pass through the same ordeal to which General Jackson has been subjected, and it will probably have the same effect. We are not of the number of those who hold that no regard should be paid to the moral character of candidates for office. We indeed wish that the people were more tenacious in this point. The objections of our opponents on this score would be entitled to respectful consideration, did their conduct lead us to believe that they had any foundation in fact, or that those objections formed any part of the real ground of their opposition to the democratic candidates. We can hardly suppose that they believe them true, when the conduct and declarations of many of them for many years past has indicated a disposition on their part to use Col. Johnson as a candidate if he were not nominated by the democratic party, and could be made available to themselves. If all the allegations against Johnson were true, they cannot of themselves be supposed to form an insurmountable objection in the minds of those who but a few years since rallied to the support of Henry Clay, and still more recently elected *Mr.* Poindexter, *President* of the Senate. A party who could support such individuals for the highest offices in our government cannot be supposed to be very scrupulous on the score of morals or very sensitive in relation to the private character of candidates for office. But we have further evidence of the weight to be attached to federal attacks upon private character, in their opposition to Mr. Van Buren. If there was ever an individual who might hope to pass unscathed in this respect, it was the democratic candidate for the office of President. He has been a conspicuous object in the eyes of the people for many years. He has been distinguished as a party man both in his own State and in the country at large. He has often been a candidate for the popular suffrages, and yet exposed all this time to the attacks of a bitter, unrelenting, and we may add, unscrupulous enemy, his private character, has hitherto, so far as knowledge extends escaped the breath of slander. We have been connected with the press for more than ten years, and during the whole of that time no whisper of suspicion against his moral character has reached our ears. Indeed we recollect a remark of one of the federal papers that the approaching presidential election would probably be carried on with less animosity than heretofore, since the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, who would probably be the democratic candidate, would be spared the unpleasant task of attacking his private character. All these circumstances served to afford a strong assurance that so far as he was concerned, the weapons of personal slander would not be resorted to. But the utter destitution and recklessness of the federal party is manifested by the most malignant insinuations and general abuse of Mr. Van Buren's private character. This will not be altogether without its use. It will serve to show how much confidence can be placed in their calumnies when applied to others who are less known. They cannot get out of their old track. Their electioneering articles appear to be stereotyped, and they cannot alter them so as to make them applicable to different circumstances or new individuals. So far as party is concerned these attacks will do us no injury. We regret that any portion of the press of our coutry should be so degraded as to become the vehicle of such abuse.

We recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers the letter of Col. Johnson in reply to that of the committee informing him of his nomination by the democratic convention for the office of Vice President. He gives a brief summary of his views on some of the most important political questions at present likely to agitate the public mind, with a frankness becoming the candidate of the people. The acts of his past life give the public a still better assurance of his devotion to the interests of the people, and that the utmost reliance may be placed upon his zeal and integrity in the support of the principles of democracy.

RAIL ROAD. The U. S. Engineer was to commence his reconnoisance of a route for a rail road from Portland on the 6th of July He is expected to proceed at a rate of from ten to twenty miles per day. It is hoped and believed that the towns in this county through which he will pass will be in readiness to point out to him the best route and to render to him all the necessary facilities.

FRENCH CLAIMS. The opposition in this country appear to be much chagrined that the French have concluded to fulfil their treaty, and in order to console them for the mortification, they insist that Gen Jackson ought to make a very humble apology for having spoken the truth. If he will only comply with their request, then they will abuse him for having disgraced the country.

Hon. Isaac Hill has been nominated by the democracy of New Hampshire as a candidate for Governor. The aristocracy are much offended thereat, but the people will elect him nevertheless.

Instructions.—It will be seen by reference to our ligislative proceedings, that on Thursday last a resolution passed the House instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for *expunging* the resolutions of the U. S. Senate condemning the conduct of the President for removing the public deposites from the United States Bank. This was the first strictly *party vote* which has been taken since the commencement of the session—and it stood 146 in favor of the resolution and 59 against it. About 20 members were absent when the vote was taken, seven of whom only, would have voted against the passage of the resolution had yet been present. Several had their votes recorded the next day. So that the democratic majority in the House is not much less than one hundred.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Yankees against the world.—A foot race for five hundred dollars took place on Monday afternoon, at the Hunting Park Course, near Trenton, N. J. We learn that thirteen persons started—all probably equiped for the occasion. All but five gave up the contest shortly after passing the first mile; two others stopped at the end of the second mile; and the other three, *Stannard*, the Connecticut boy, and *Barefoot*, an Iroquois Indian, and another continued the three miles. For the first two miles and a half the Indian was considerably ahead of Stannard, but when within about half a mile of the goal, Stannard appeared to have received a new impetus, and came out about twelve yards ahead of his antagonist? The three miles were accomplished by the winner in 16 minutes and 2 seconds. He, of course, received the purse of $400—while the Indian, being second best, received $100, in conformity with the published arrangement. Several thousand persons were present.

N. Y. Trans.

TABER'S BILLS.

Many of our readers will recollect, without doubt, how the country was flooded some 25 years ago, with private notes, issued by individuals, in the form of one, two, and three dollar bank bills, which circulated currently as money, until the persons who issued them failed in business, stopped payment and left the holders of their bills to bear the loss. A great many poor & hard laboring people were, in this way made to suffer for having received a paltry rag, issued by an individual, for money. The same game, we understand is about to be practiced upon the public credulity again in this State; and we are to have imposed upon us notes of individuals in the form of bank bills, as a substitute for the one dollar bills of our banks. And what is more, if we may judge from the specimen we have seen, we fear the farce which is to be played before the public, will prove a mere repetition of the old farce of Taber's bills, got up with new scenery and new actors. We caution our friends in the country against receiving any such notes, or in any way aiding in giving them currency. If we must have one dollar bills in circulation, let us stick to those of specie paying banks, and not suffer ourselves to be mocked with the *bill notes* of speculating individuals.—*Jeffersonian.*

A miser.—He employes to scrape up the offal in the street, which gives to the marketman in payment for the vegetables that supply his table. When he is sick he refuses to send for a physician. He looks upon the doctor's fees as too high an insurance to pay for the risk of his life. He portions out to his servants their daily allowance, and wonders at their dissatisfaction. He cannot understand why others are not as willing to be starved as himself.—One of his greatest afflictions arise from the fear that his heirs may live to squander that property which he has laboured so hard to collect. He has serious thoughts of having his treasures deposited along with him in his grave—but he cannot find any one whom he is willing to trust with the undertaking.

Boston State.

Eastern Lands. The recent sales of Eastern Lands, and the large sums suddenly accumulated thereby, have given rise to many amusing anecdotes. A gentleman told us the following as we were walking down Tremont street yesterday morning:—A man from Boston went to Bangor, a few days since, for the purpose of speculation—the morning after he arrived, he rose early and made a trade before breakfast, by which he cleared *two thousand dollars.* This he thought doing very well, and related the story of his good fortune to his fellow lodgers, who, instead of joining with him in his exultation, immediately made up a purse of *two thousand dollars* more, as a salve for his *bad hour's business.*—[Bost. Post.]

Very true, but the donation was accompanied by a recommendation to try some other business, as he had been unfortunate they were sure he was not calculated for the land trade.

A man who went from this vicinity to Bangor, on the day of his arrival procured a bond of a tract of land which he sold the next morning for $3,000 advance. Pretty well for the first move thought he. He then set about procuring another bond; but every one he approached appeared shy—no one would talk with him; after several days spent in vain exertions to get hold of a tract at *some rate*, he stated the difficulty he met with to a fellow boarder, who asked if he did not know the reason? No, replied he. 'Why, d—mn it, you sold the bond of No. 5 for $3,000; you should have got $20,000—nobody will trade with you in *Bangor.*

We give the above as related to us.

[Portland Argus.

A friend of ours who was at Bangor a few days since, informs us, that, doubting the truth of the story of the two paupers who escaped from the Alms-house, and made eighteen hundred dollars each by speculating, in one night, he enquired of one of the municipal officers of that city, if the story were true. "Yes," replied he, "and had the fools done as well as they might, they would have gone clear, but to throw away their chance for eighteen hundred dollars was too bad: they are in close cells now,—they wont get *another chance to disgrace the city.*"

Col. Johnson's Agrarianism. The Kennebec Journal says that the Agrarians and Fanny Wright men nominated Col. Johnson for the Presidency, and that "he (Col. J.) gained their (the Agrarians, &c.) favorable notice by his report on Sunday mails, [and] his report in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt."—How the plot has tapered off! Col. Johnson's Agrarianism consists, it seems, in his Sunday mail report, and his report against imprisonment for debt; and to regard these reports favorably is to be an Agrarian. Fanny Wright man and all that! Verily, "the Fanny Wright men *are* more numerous and formidable than is generally supposed."—The Age.

A List of the Town Officers in the town of Buckfield for 1835.

George Bridgham, Jr. Town Clerk.
Henry D. Hutchinson, Noah Hall, Henry Decoster, } Selectmen and Assessors.
Joseph Turner, James Bowker, Daniel Chase, } Overseers of the Poor.
Jonas Spalding, Town Treasurer.
Virgil D. Parris, Henry Decoster, Hiram Hall, } Superintending School Committee.
Sidingham Bridgham, Constable & Collector.

MARRIED.

In Portland, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, Mr. Haller Little, to Miss Jane P. Kendall.

In Acton, Josiah Little, Esq. of Danville, to Miss Sally Brooks.

DIED.

In Portland, on Friday last, of scarlet fever, Caleb Augustus, only son of Mr. Alexander H. Putney, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Mrs. Sarah Poland, aged 80 years.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris Me. July 1, 1835.

MRS. ANN ANDREWS, Abizer Andrews, Isaac Bolster, Benj Brooks, Maria P. Caldwell, Mary Chapman, Henry P. Cheney, Thomas Cleaves, Diana Crockett, Nelson Crockett, Rufus Davenport, Stephen Emery, Isabella Felton, Mary Jane Fields, R. K. Goodenow, Shadrick Keene, Thomas Lothrop, Henry McKenny, Jr. George Montague, James Perry, Levi Rawson, Jacob Reed, Jr. Edmund Rogers, William Ryerson, John B Stowell. Mary Sturtevant, Joel B. Thayer, Josiah Whittemore, John W. Willis, Asa Woodbury.

JOSEPH G COLE, P. M.

NOTICE

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, Abritus H. Cummings, his time from this date, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting, and he may transact his business independent of me.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, Jr

Witness, Jarius S. Cummings.
Paris, June 29, 1835. 3w47

KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Robert Eastman, of Concord, in the County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, do hereby constitute and appoint JOHN L. EASTMAN, of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my stead, to make, use, and sell to others to be used, my Patent Circular Saw Clapboard Machines, in any part of the State of Maine, that I am now the owner of, and to bring to justice and settlement all trespassers that may be found within said Territory—To make sale of said rights by towns or single Machine, hereby certify all his legal doings in said Agency.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

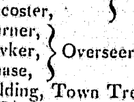
(Signed,) ROBERT EASTMAN.

Witness, Isaac Eastman.

APPLICANTS for rights of the Circular Saw Clapboard Machine will please call on the subscriber at his house in Fryeburg, where he will furnish them with the requisite Deeds. All trespassers in this State on the right of Robert Eastman, to make, use, and sell to others to be used, his Patent Circular Saw Clapboard Machine, are requested to settle for the same forthwith, if they would avoid a law suit.

JOHN L. EASTMAN, *Agent.*
Fryeburg, June 29, 1835. 47

Stray Colts.



JOSEPH HOWARD

OF Hiram in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on this twenty-ninth day of June, A. D 1835, has committed to my custody, as Pound Keeper of said town of Hiram, two Colts as estrays,—one a dark brown mare colt, three of four years old, with a small white spot in her forehead and one white hind foot,—the other a dark gray horse or gelding colt, two or three years old, with a white spot in his forehead and white on both hind feet. Both of said colts were taken up by said Howard on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1835, in his inclosure doing damage, which is the cause of impounding said colts. The owner is requested to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take the same away.

ISAAC M. STORER, Pound Keeper
June 29. 3w47

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ELISHA BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of WILLIBE RUSSELL, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the Petition of NATHANIEL TYLER, Administrator on the estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred & sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the third day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County Oxford, of the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of DAVID LUFKIN, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

RUFUS K. BUNKER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DANIEL G. TAYLOR, late of Roxbury, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Bunker give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five

ELIZABETH S. LOWELL named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Wil. & Testament of PAUL LOWELL late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest; Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JUDAH DANA, one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Dana give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL MASON,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, clerk deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MARY MASON.
Bethel, June 23, 1835. 3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

THOMAS L. DAVIS.
Turner, June 23, 1835 3w46*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JUDAH TEAGUE,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EPHRAIM RICKER.
Turner, June 23, 1835 3w46*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CHARLES NORTON Executor of the last Will and Testament of RANSOM NORTON, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County, so much of the real estate of Jesse Bean late of said Bethel, deceased, as will produce the sum of twenty-six dollars. Said sale will take place on the 15th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. The estate is pasture land, and part of Lot No. 29, Range 6, in said Bethel. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ELIHU BEAN, Administrator of said estate.
June 23, 1835. 3w46*

HOLT & MONROE,

Saddle and Harness MAKERS,

TRUNK & CHAISE Trimmers,

WATERFORD, *Lower-Village* and *Bethel-Hill,*

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Trunks, and various other articles, which are for sale on as good terms as can be had elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of the above articles promptly attended to. MERRICK MONROE, Waterford L. Village.

JOHN HOLT, Bethel-Hill.
June 25, 1835. 4w46

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having closed their business in trade, request all persons indebted to them by Note or Account, of more that six months standing, to make immediate payment, to prevent cost.

I. & J. CUMMINGS.
Paris, June 10th, 1835 tf44

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of Foreign & Domestic GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.
Paris, April 27, 1835 tf is 37

Stop Thief!!!

THE Store of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 16th inst. and Three Dollars in small change, and two parts of pieces of black silk handkerchiefs were stolen. A man calling himself Hammon was here on the afternoon of said day, and went away on a three year old grey mare—his appearance while here leads us to suspect *him.*

A suitable reward will be given to have the goods returned or the thief brought to justice.

HIRAM CLARK.
Turner-Village, June 17, 1835. 45

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE CHEAP!!!

A large assortment of *Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts,* by S CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12. 40

Republic of Letters.

This work will in future be edited by

MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS,

who will receive the aid and advice of

Washington Irving, Gulian C. Verplanck, Edward Everett, Chas. F. Hoffman,

in making the necessary selections for it.

DUMFRIES'

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females.

Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFE'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and stregthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFE'S

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For Sick Headach, &c. Price 50 cents.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 9½, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

[No. 5.] 7

For Sale

DR. DEXTER'S *Vegetable Restorative ELIXIR,* by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 14. 40

Sheriff's Notice.

Oxford, ss:

PURSUANT to Warrants from Asa Redington, Jr. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed on the following Townships and tracts of Unimproved Lands, situated in the County of Oxford, for the year A. D. 1834, in the respective sums as follows, viz:—

		$ cts.
Township	No. 1, Letter A.	5,94
"	No. 2, 3d Range,	2,94
"	Chandlers Gore,	1,19
"	Surplus of C,	1,28
"	Andover Surplus, North,	1,68
"	Township No. 7,	2,09
"	Seven twelfths of No. 1,	3,54
"	No. 4, 2d Range,	2,32
"	South half No. 1, 4th Range,	2,42
"	No. 5, 1st Range,	4,45
"	Howard's Gore,	8,27
"	No 5, 2d Range,	2,19
"	D, to J. Gardiner,	1,44
"	No. 5, 3d Range,	2,00
"	One twelfth of No. 1, 6th Range,	,32
"	One fourth of No. 5, 5th Range,	,81

I hereby give notice that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said townships and tracts of unimproved lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in Paris, in said County, on *THURSDAY, the 13th day of August next,* at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*
Turner, June 17, 1835. ewuttosA13—45.

New Goods,

ASA THAYER, Jr.

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

HAS just received and for sale, an extensive assortment of English, India, & American GOODS, Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Clerit, and Mixed BROADCLOTHS; Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, and Vestings; French and English Merino, Circassians, Bombazetts, and Bombazines. English, French and American CALICOES. Sarsnet, Synchaw, Gro de napp, Poidroy and India SILKS. Silk and Crape Shawls and Hdkfs. Tickings, Sheetings, and Shirtings, brown and bleached. With a handsome assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.

Also,—Crockery, Glass, and Hard WARE, Looking Glasses, &c. With a prime assortment of W. I. Goods, such as Molasses, Havanna, White, and Brown SUGAR. Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.

Likewise,—A prime assortment of Gentlemens' Pumps and Slippers; Lady's Kid and Morocco Shoes.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.
June 8, 1835.

STEAM PACKET BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.

BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, $3; from Portland to Bangor, $4; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 P. M.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.—She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.

☞ Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE, Corner of Middle & Union Streets.
Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble *STUD HORSE* will stand on Paris Hill on Thursdays, and the remainder of the time at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway.—The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trifling expense; his stock proves a tough, hardy race, uniting both power, fleetness and elegance.

Terms.—$3, the leap,—$4, the season,—$5, to warrant a foal. BENNETT & HOBBS.

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, Peter C. Virgin, Rumford. Stephen Chase, Fryeburg. Nicholas Emery, Portland.

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MONSON, (Me.)

In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

HAVE on hand a prime lot of stout Portland *Sheetings,* Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Drillings, cotton Flannel and Ticking.
May 18. 40

Lady's Fancy Hdkfs.

SEWING SILK, RAW SILK, and CRAPE *HDKFS.*, for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, May 16, 1835, 40

YARNS.

COTTON Yarns from No. 7 to 16, first rate article, for sale cheap, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 19. 40

THE KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST.

There are now many large volumes and discourses written concerning Christ, thousands of controversies discussed, infinite problems determined concerning his divinity, humanity, union of both together, and what not; so that our bookish Christians, that have all their religion in writings and papers, think they are completely furnished with all kinds of knowledge concerning Christ; and when they see all their leaves lying about them, they think they have a goodly stock of knowledge and truth, and cannot possibly miss of the way to heaven; as if religion were nothing but a little book-craft, a mere paper-skill.

But if St. John's rule here be good, we must not judge of our own knowing of Christ by our skill in books and papers, but by our keeping of his commandments. And that, I fear, will discover many of us (notwithstanding all the light which we boast of round about us,) to have nothing but Egyptian darkness within our hearts.

The vulgar sort think that they know Christ enough out of their creeds, and catechisms, and confessions of faith; and if they have but little acquainted themselves with these, and, like parrots conned the words of them, they doubt not but that they are sufficiently instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. Many of the more learned, if they can but wrangle and dispute about Christ, imagine themselves to be great proficients in the school of Christ.

The greater part of the world, whether learned or unlearned, think there is no need of purging and purifying of their hears for the right knowledge of Christ and his gospel; but though their lives be never so wicked, their hearts never so foul within, yet they may know Christ sufficiently out of their treatises and discourses, out of their mere systems and bodies of divinity; which I deny not to be useful in a subordinate way; although our Saviour prescribeth his disciples another method to come to a right knowledge of Divine truths, by doing of God's will: "He that will do my Father's will, saith he, "shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." He is a true Christian indeed, not he that is only book-taught, but he that is God-taught; he that hath an unction from the Holy One, as our apostle calleth it, and teacheth him all things; he that hath the spirit of Christ within him, and searcheth out the deep things of God; "for as no man knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of a man which is in him, even so, the spirit of God knoweth no man, but the spirit of God."

Ink and paper can never make us Christains; can never beget a new nature, a living principle in us—can never form Christ, or any true notions of spiritual things, in our hearts.—The gospel, that new law which Christ delivered to the world, is not merely a dead letter without us, but a quickening spirit within us. Cold theorems and maxims, dry and jejune disputes, lean syllogistical reasonings, could never yet of themselves beget the least glimpse of true heavenly light, the least sup of saving knowledge in any heart. All this is but the groping of the poor, dark spirit of man after truth, to find it out with his own endeavors, and feel it with his own cold and benumbed hands. —*Cudworth.*

EXTRACT FROM A MANUSCRIPT COPY OF A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

The most important thing at setting out in life is to make a just estimate of our own worth and talents. If we suffer vanity and self-conceit to overrate our estimate, we render ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of others; and if want of due attention makes us underrate ourselves, we lessen in proportion our real value, for few people will rate us above our own estimate. By a due estimate of your own value, in your intercourse with mankind, you will equally avoid meanly cringng to those you suppose above, and domineering over those below you, each of which speak a little of uncultivated mind.

A certain degree of respect is due to persons of peculiar merit, or who fill elevated stations, but civility is due to every one in life, whose base conduct has not forfeited it. An easy, kind, and pleasing address, without sacrifice of dignity, is among the most valuable acquirements, and is within the reach of every person. It is a kind of current coin, that will pass universally even among savages, and will gain you friends with those who cannot understand your language.

Remember that time and exertions are the only true source from which to gain property, therefore never sacrifice the one, nor neglect the other.

In all your business transactions, the reputation of prudence and perfect honesty will give what control you need of every man's purse; and the easiest way to obtain that reputation is to deserve it.

You have doubtless had, and will still have many offers of *friendship;* but never suffer yourself to consider any person your friend but whose character will make his friendship valuable. Never displease your friend by any apparent want of confidence; but never let it be in his power to injure you, should he prove perfidious.

In forming your plans of business, listen with attention to the advice of others, especially those of experience, and weigh every circumstance deliberately in forming your opinions, always reserving to yourself the right of being governed by *your own* opinion, whatever it may be; and when you have settled upon your plan, pursue it in spite of every thing, but impossibility, or the discovery that it is morally wrong.

Should you meet, as you doubtless will, with disasters in the pursuits of life, never suffer your minds to be depressed, nor give way to a moment's despondency. Cheerfulness and courage are as necessary to the mind as food is to the body; and remember, under all circumstances, that to despair forms no part of the duty you owe to yourself and to the world.

Apprentice's Companion.

THE FARMER OF NEW ENGLAND.

It is doubtful whether there is in any part of the world a class of men more comfortable and contented than the farmers of New England. They are an intelligent, virtuous, and most influential part of the community. Many of them are the pride of the country, and the ornaments of that religion which has made New England what it is. Go to their dwellings, and you will hear the morning and evening prayer. Go to the church, and you will see them with their families, respected and devout worshippers.—Present to them the claims of suffering humanity, and you will find that neither the plains of Asia, nor the isles of the Pacific, are too remote for the reach of their sympathies and their benificence. Already have the arms of their benevolence embraced the world. Many of the benighted sons of India have been blessed by their influence. Many a fierce wanderer on the heights of Hawaii has been led by their prayers and their efforts to embrace that religion which takes from death its sting, and from the grave its victory. Take the farmers of N. England as a body, and they are a set of noble men. They are nature's nobl men. There are individuals among them who are ignorant and irreligious and degraded, with hearts which can neither be moved with gratitude to God, nor with sympathy for human woes. They will rally under any banner which waves in defiance of a religion which claims a pure heart and a holy life. They are the foes of temperance and all its kindred virtues, But through the kindness of God they are few in numbers, and powerless in influence. The farm-houses of New England are generally the abodes of intelligence and happiness. It is in these abodes of honest independence and enlightened piety, that most of the missionaries who have gone from this country to heathen lands have found their birth. May the farmers of New England rise higher and still higher in the scale of moral and intellectual excellence, and show to the world that intelligence and virtue and independence may be united with a life of honest toil.—*N. E. and her Institutions.*

EXTRAVAGANCE OF YOUTH.

We are not exclusively the friends of the rich—we approve of no peculiar privileges, no monopolies for them. We are the friends of the poor—of the honest and industrious poor; not the indolent and extravagant, who contract debts, without the prospect, or intent to discharge them in season,. This class or description of young men, however, we fear are numerous; and they have the injustice to defraud the honest mechanic, and the workingman, and then complain of him for asking for his dues. The most opulent is fully entitled to pay for money lent, or goods sold; though he may not be made poor, because a few defraud him by refusing the sum promised. But in most cases, it is the industrious and frugal mechanic who is cheated and injured by extravagant and thoughtless young men, who get into debt, and then take no care to pay; and who, when requested to give the working-man his due, adds insolence to injustice. Instead of paying the demand, they complain of the creditor, as hard-hearted. They forget that he has a family to support, rent to pay for, and claims of the wholesale merchant to satisfy. This they forget, or, what is more censurable, they care little about it; showing that they are willing to prey upon the laboring part of the community, and that they consider themselves above the ordinary rules and laws of society. How many retail traders and mechanics are defrauded of their just dues, by idle and extravagant young men; who, if they were industrious and prudent, would be free from debt, and far more respectable than by appearing in a costly dress, furnished by the honest mechanic. There is reason to believe, that parents are in some measure blameable for the extravagant habits of their children. But this lessens not the disgrace attached to those who run in debt, when they have no means of paying; and who reproach the industrious mechanic for demanding, or asking the just reward of his labor.

[*American Magazine.*

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

A Large and Splendid Engraving of

A CELEBRATED RACE COURSE,

OCCUPYING a considerable portion of an entire page, and unequalled in size and execution by any which has been hitherto presented to the public in the Sporting Journals of this country, was published on the 15th instant in the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or, the Sporting and Dramatic Companion.* This beautiful and exciting picture has been the labour of several weeks, and cost the publishers nearly ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The increasing patronage of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, will be an inducement to the proprietors to continue their exertions in beautifying their work with such embellishments as may advance the reputation which it has already acquired. The contents of this number will be varied and interesting: the popular Comedy of the RENCONTRE, which is never before appeared in print, will be given entire. The other embellishments of the number are of the different Race Courses throughout the country, are regularly inserted, and a great variety of Miscellaneous articles, embracing every subject deserving attention from the reading community.

Subscriptions received by Smith & Alexander, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Terms, three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA

Is published in volumes every six weeks, and contains the plays which appear in the Vade Mecum. Subscribers to the work can be furnished with the complete volumes, royal octavo, by the 1st of April next, at $2—or with the Modern Acting Drama and the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, for five dollars per annum. 45

NOVEL M DE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO, AND MUSEUM.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, last work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

1. Those who have paid or now pay $5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separately is $5, on the payment of $7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay $6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8, on the payment of $6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 on the whole.

4 The Circulating Library and Museum will be sent to the same address on the payment of $10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other press in the United States, and with the proprietor being within the confines of a large newspaper, supply to [illegible] the literary food which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,
43 207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER.

PROSE:

Essays—original—on the Relations, between Masters and Mistresses, and Domestics; Hope; Satire and Sentiment, a sketch of fashionable life; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore; Contrivances of Ants; Irish Characteristics; Idleness; Knowledge of Character;—An Evening with Mad. Campan of Castle Econeu; Married Ladies; Human Knowledge; Village Choristers; The Mother; The Toilet, No. 9; Receipts; The Peasant Girl of the Alps; The Passing Crowd; The Exile of Dunluce—original; The Inn at Upton; Prayer; Mineralogy; The Physician's Visit; Invention and Improvement; Oratory and Authorship; Select Sentences; Description of the Fashion; Essay upon Lovers; Pleasures of the World.

POETRY:

Before the Drawing Room; Marius at the Ruins of Carthage; We are beneath the dark blue sky; The Fallen Lime Tree; Lines addressed to Mary; Scripture Anthology—original—by N. C. Brooks, A. M.; Lines to Mary; The American Exile; The Anthologia of Selected Poetry, No 2, by M Carey, Esq; The Anticipation.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

Philadelphia Fashions; Title Page; Music; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore; Embroidery for the corners of Pocket Handkerchiefs; Signatures of Distinguished American Citizens; Mineralogy.

Price $3 per annum, payable in advance Ten Dollars remitted in advance will command four copies.

The public will please notice that Eight numbers in the year contain Splendid Steel Engravings, and four numbers, Fashions elegantly colored.

Making in all 12 Splendid Plates, the cost of which alone would be more than the price of the work Every number also contains two pages of Fashionable Music.

Any person wishing a Specimen number can obtain the same by addressing a line to the Publisher, Post Paid.

The Lady's Book has now been established over four years, and has met with a patronage unprecedented in the annals of periodicals. The publisher is determined that no effort shall be wanting on his part to insure a continuance of the public support.

A comparison with any other monthly publication is earnestly solicited. LOUIS A GODEY,
June 6. 44 Athenian Buildings, Philad.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me, as collector for the year 1833, in the sums following, viz

In "Haskell's Grant," so called, in the south part of the town, as called.

Names.	No. of Acres	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent Highway Tax for 1833.	Total
		$	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
Supervisors	4	23	24	,67	,67
In the south part of the town, "Phipps' Academy Grant," so called.					
Un's formerly J Merrill	12 2 25	26	,62	,59	1,21
do do Increase Robinson	2 2 100	45	1,08	1,05	2,13
do do William Cox	12 2 25	30	,72	,69	1,41
do do Amos Town	12 3 40	25	,60	,46	1,06
Unknown	1 3 100	12	,28	,23	,51
do do J. Witt, S W corner	14 9 22	16	,38	1,09	1,47
do do Benjamin Joseph	6 1 50	20	,48	,46	,94
North part of the town, called "Raymond's Grant."					
Un's formerly to —— Cobb	2 2 100	30	,72	,69	1,41
do do do	6 4 100	5	,12	,11	,23
do do do	9 2 100	12	,28	,27	,55
do do do	6 5 100	5	,12	,11	,23
Unknown	9 1 100	15	,36	1,13	1,49
do do N. Lellan & Elder	8 4 100	30	,72	2,07	2,79
do do —— Riggs	1 5 50	12	,28		,28
do do do do	1 8 100	10	,24		,24
do do do do	6 9 100	10	,24		,24
do do do do	7 9 100	10	,24		,24
do or Amos Town	1 6 100	22	,52	,50	1,02
Unknown	2 5 100	25	,60	,57	1,17
do	8 1 80	12	,28		,28
do	6 8 100	10	,24		,24
do	7 8 100	10	,24		,24
do or Wilson Hill	3 6 100	24	,60		,60

Unless said Taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Tavern of William Noyes Esq. in said Greenwood.

CYPRIAN COLE, Collector of Greenwood for 1833.
Greenwood, June 12, 1835. 3w45

CALICOES—*For Sale.*

1500 Yards (A. D. O just rec'd, from 10 to 37½ cts per yd. by

S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12, 1835. 40

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners and proprietors of land in Newry in the county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of said Newry for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:—

Names.	No of Acres	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent Highway Tax for 1833.
		$	$ cts	$ cts.
Theophilus Harris,	7761	554	7,98	10,30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Thursday the first day of October next, so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at public auction at the house of John Kilgore in said Newry, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. ELIJAH POWERS, Collector of Newry for 1834

Newry, June 23, 1835. 3w46

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber. Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Owners	No. of Lots.	No. of Divis.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$ cts
Richard Russell, supposed owner, 1 Saw Mill,				500	4,41
R. Russell, r't of Wm. Eaton,	1-3	31		200	1,76
" " "	1-3	27			
Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr.		22		300	2,64
" " of Moses Day,	1-3	39	4	150	1,32
" " of Abiel Chandler,		18	4	140	550
" A. McMillan,		11		100	200
" John Evans,			5		150
" " David Evans	1-2	24			200
" " Ezekiel Walker, part of a lot near Charlo's pond,			3		30
Heirs of Beza Tucker supposed owners, r't of A McMillan,		5		50	600
" " Benj Russell part of		26			
" " Pine Plain,				6	120
Job C. Lord supposed owner, Right of Moses Day,		27		70	480
" of Ezekiel Walker,		28			
Unk. r't of John Charles p't of		4		15	45
" Evan's pine plain,				7	21
" r't of Joseph Frye,		53	4		150
James Lord sup'd o'nr, Oreland,				1 1-2	80
" " Upland,				1-2	
Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker,		14	4		125
" " of H. Weston, part of			4		90
" " Moses Day,		30		50	200
" " of Benj. Barker,		43	4	163	340
" " John Stark,		6		60	450
Smith & Dodge sup'd owners, R't of Mark Stacy,		22	3	108	324
Unk. R't of John Evans, upland,		1		40	100
" " of Benj. Russell, N.E. side		6		27	270
" " A McMillan,		9			150
" " John Chandler, S. part		19		17	221
" A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans.					
Unk. House & lot formerly owned by Moses Patter,					100
James Thoms, supposed owner, lot near Wm. Haley's				40	180
Unk. r't of S. Farrington,			5		500
Ivory H. Pike supposed owner, House and lot near Kimball brook bridge,					300
Unk. r't of James Hazletine,		39		15	60
" Lot laid out on upper Kezer river to complete the rights of Moses Day,				35	165
Robert Gibson, supposed owner, 7-9 of a house, barn, and land,					280
Unk. right of Ezra Coster,		1	4	92	460
" " "		69	5		150
" " E. Colby,		59			120
" " of David Page, part of Lewis land and buildings,		41		25	200
Unk. r't of Moses Ames,		40			100
" " "		39			160
" " of Oliver Peabody,		5	3		100
" " of Samuel Ingalls,		22	3		160
" Lot formerly owned by Leighton Johnson,				10	100
David Webster supposed owner, (School District tax) Store and lot at the corner,					200
r't of Joseph Frye,		6		26	520
" John Charles,		5		13	260
" John Webster,		4		19	265
" "		8		47	200
Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood adjoining the Mill farm,				35	104
Unk. r't of Moses Ames adjoining the above,		3		62	187
Unk. Minister right,		10	3		88
do.		1	5		
" r't of Philip Eastman,		49	1	44	132
" " Moses Ames,		4	2	40	120
" " David Page,		3	2	41	123
" " John Evans,		1	2	41	123
" " Samuel Osgood,		2	2	42	126
" " Abraham Bradley,		6	2	50	150
" " Benj. Russell,		5	2	41	123
" " Stephen Farrington		4	3	36	108
" " John Webster,		12	5	30	90
" " John Evans,		1	1	22	66
" " John Charles,		4	5	40	80
" " Moses Ames,		5	5	40	80
" " James Clement,		10	5	35	105

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before *TUESDAY the first day of September next,* so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern of Samuel Souther, in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. WYMAN, Collector of Fryeburg for 1834.
Fryeburg, May 20, 1835. 3mo41

State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land of money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each Widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships, to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; the same having been heretofore sold—and Letter D. in the second Range of Township West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorable discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorised and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow aforesaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and laid out as herein provided.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of abode, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

RESOLVED, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment on mense process or execution.

In the House Repr's. March 16, 1835.
Read and Passed.
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.
In Senate, March 16, 1835 Read & Passed.
JOSIAH PIERCE, President.
March 17, 1835, Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Augusta, March 26, 1835.

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonel; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands,, also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompanying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final, unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Ag't of Maine.*
April 1, 1835. 38

Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as choose to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.

THOMAS CLARK.